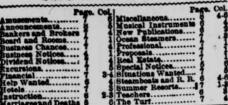
## Index to Advertisements.



## Business Motices.

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# New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1886.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Gag law in England; prosecution of Social Democrata. — Howard Vincent on the necessity of extradition. — French jealousy of England. — The case of Editor Cutting. —

Sarah Bernhardt at Buenos Ayres.

Domestic.—Close of the Saengerfest in Milwankee. === Arrests for boycotting in Massachusetti = Crowded meetings at Ocean Grove. == Firing on a train of colored people in Mississippi, Interview with Attorney-General Garland. Entries for the Saratogs races.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—General J. H. Van Alen

committed suicide from the steamship Umbria. A young man arrested for trying to jump from the Bridge. = Liquor-shops above the Harlem not closed. = Brooklyn beat Pittsburg at baseball. \_\_\_ Arrival of Dexter A. Hawkins's body. — Workingmen denounced the Knights of Labor; delegates started to see Governor Hill.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Fair or partly cloudy, with nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 76°; lowest, 67°: average, 72°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Another committee, made up of Knights of Labor and one or two influential brewers, is said to have gone to Albany to "demand" the release of the Theiss boycotters. If this report be true, it probably means that the condition of the removal of the boycott on Ehret's beer is a pardon for the men whom Mr. Ehret's testimony helped to convict. This boycott is certainly most unjust; but the Governor will hesitate probably to nullify the laws of the State in order to save one citizen from loss Such an act would not only be contrary to sound public policy, but it would seriously offend the law-abiding element of the com munity. Is Mr. Hill anxious to do this?

There is nothing for it, apparently, but to guard the Brooklyn Bridge so carefully that people will not be able to jump off. Brodie's performance on Friday has borne legitimate fruit sooner than was to be expected, and last right a weak-headed fellow, who had read about what the bootblack did, undertook to leap to the river from near the New-York tower. It was only by good luck that he was prevented. This is an example of what we must expect now every week or so. Of course the poor fools who are willing to take the jump would be no particular loss to the world; but in the interest of good morals and Christian civilization they must be prevented.

The business men of Newark are enterprising and given to succeeding in what they undertake; so if they have really resolved to have another great industrial exhibition they will probably carry the project through. It would help the town, but less, possibly, than is supposed. Newark, although near New-York, is in no way overshadowed, and its advantages as a place of manufacturing enterprise are well known. Still the exhibition proposed would be exceedingly interesting, and if it did not help Newark the thousands who would visit it would learn much from its exhibits. Indeed a thorough visit to the manufactories already established there is in itself a pretty liberal education.

There is a serious quarrel between the managing Knights of Labor in District Assembly No. 49 and the members of the organization who also belong to the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union. The cause of the trouble is not a matter of public concern, nor the effects of it But it is instructive to note that the Knights are calling each other bad names, such as "traitors," "despots," "dictators" and "socalled laborers"-epithets heretofore almost exclusively applied to capitalists, judges, jurors and non-union men. Is it not a fair inference that to be a Knight of Labor is no guarantee of rirtue-nay, even that there may be some rirtue still left outside the ranks of organized

The Socialists of England seem to overrate their own importance. They believe, accordmg to THE TRIBUNE's special cable dispatch this morning, that the new Tory Ministry will hesitate to interfere with open-air meetings where Socialistic doctrines are preached; and Mr. William Morris expresses the opinion that if they do interfere, the English public will not tolerate such "persecution." Judging from the wrath caused in England by the failure of the London police to suppress the riots which some months ago followed an open-air meeting of Socialists, the new Ministry could not do more popular thing than to prevent these street berings on any plea. Englishmen believe in free speech only so long as the speeches are not likely to cause disorder or damage private property.

Prohibitionists can no longer complain that

them, for in THE TELEURE's local columns today will be found a full account of their present work and intentions. The officers of the Prohibition organization say frankly that their object is to break up the Republican party that they have plenty of money; and that they expect to do it. Plenty of money is, indeed, an important help in carrying out any purpose in politics; and it would not be surprising, under the circumstances, if these party leaders should be able this fall to obtain the platform services of Mr. John P. St. John or even Mr. Carl Schurz.

The merchants who complain in to-day's TRIBUNE of the losses they sustain because of the inefficient mail service to South America are deserving of sympathy. But they will get none from Postmaster-General Vilas and the President. Mr. Vilas probably thinks that it is condescension on his part to arrange to send any mails whatever to South America. If he had his way he would save the expense of South American mails and use the money to increase facilities in Wisconsin so as to further his ambition to get elected to the Senate. He has saved a few dollars on South American mails, but at enormous expense to the country. Naturally the merchants cannot understand why, after years of work in building up trade with that country, it should be sacrificed because Vilas refused to carry out a law of Congress. In a recent case if took forty-three days for a letter to reach Peru, where formerly it took only twenty-six. It appears that even in the domestic mails the delays are such as to exasperate members of Congress. This comes from discharging experienced postal clerks to make places for Democrats. It is the price the country pays for Democratic reform.

A State Convention to nominate a Judge of the Court of Appeals is a pretty costly luxury for delegates, and it is natural that the leaders of the Republican party should hesitate to call one until the wishes of the voters are made manifest. These are now coming to the surface and a wise decision will undoabtedly soon be reached. In the Democratic party, also, the leaders are discussing the question, but with regard only for their own personal advantage. Mr. O'Brien, chairman of the State Committee and receiver of the Broadway Railroad, is opposed to a convention; so is Mr. Keenan (now of Montreal); so are the "boodle Aldermen who still belong to the County Democracy organization. These men don't want to stir up things," and a convention might make them more prominent than they desire at present. If these considerations, so important in the eyes of the leaders, have due influence upon the minds of honest voters in the Democratic party, it will not make the least difference on election day whether a Democratic State Convention is held or not.

#### FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The Senate passed the Sundry Civil bill on Saturday, but not with the small notes provision as it came from the House. The changes are important. The small silver certificates are to be issued only upon the same terms precisely as the other certificates now in circulation, and not "upon all silver in the Treasury," but at the discretion of the Secretary as to amount, and only upon deposit of silver dollars or in lieu of certificates of large denominations already issued. If the small silver notes were liable to come back to the Treasury quickly in payment of duties, as other silver certificates do, the issue would only cause iscreased embarrassment, But it is supposed that \$15,000,000 of them, more or less, may be absorbed into permanent circulation in place of legal tenders withdrawn. This may prove the fact, but there is a probability that these notes will only displace the increased amount of standard dollars which has been brought into circulation by withdrawing the small legal tenders. If the standard dollars go back to the Treasury, and the small silver notes take their place in actual circulation, the Treasthe people may be more conveniently supplied. The vital change made by the Senate was in requiring that the small notes should only be issued, as other certificates are, on deposit of silver dollars, and subject to the same conditions as

to redemption. In conference on Saturday, Republican Senators did not finally decide upon the form to be given to the Morrison resolution, but it is believed that it will be so changed as to protect trust funds from use, and to allow a considerable margin of discretion to the Secretary as to the amount of surplus to be held, between \$110,000,000 and \$135,000,000, for example. Undoubtedly the resolution would be much less dangerous in that form than as it came from the House; it would not entirely deprive the Secretary of a discretionary power which may be of vital importance to the Government and to the country, and it would not give excuse to any futu: e Secretary to pay out the trust funds in redemption of bonds. But it would be still better if the Senate would kill the resolution outright. It is nothing but a political trick, in the warfare which the Democratic party is waging ugainst its own Administration, and Republicans may well refuse to be used in that quarrel by their opponents.

It is encouraging that there is little prospect of the passage of this or any other dangerous measure at this session. The determined opposition of only a few Senators can stop a meas ure, when the time fixed for closing the session is near at hand, and there seems to be no reason to fear that any financial measure can be passed over the President's veto. But what a melancholy result, after all, for the drst session after the return of Democrats to power. They came in with high hopes and large promises. They were going to show the country that the Democratic party did not deserve the public distrust; that it would not impair the public credit, nor debauch the currency, nor distarb the tariff, nor threaten vested rights, nor do any other crazy or knavish thing. And now the session is closing with profound gratitude that the Republicans have thus far been able to prevent any of the acts of downright repud:ation for which Democrate have voted.

## THE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

Mr. Phelps is reported to have prepared a brief on the Fisheries question for the use of the State Department in its negotiations with England. He is stated to have argued the three-mile question in detail and to have strennously opposed the position maintained in the past by the British Foreign Office respecting the three-mile limit. We trust that these rumors will prove well-founded and that M:. Phelps will have a large share in the pending negotiations. His success in the Extradition compact is an earnest of what may be accomplished if he be allowed to argue the Fisheries question in his own way and without receiving too many suggestions from the State Department

The three-mile line is established by the Treaty of 1818 as the legal limit of the waters where the Dominion fishermen have the ex-clusive right to take tish. The basis for measurement is not mentioned, and in the absence of definite authority the Dominion authorities have arbitrarily essumed that it is three miles from a line stretching fror headland to headthe daily papers do not publish the news about | hand. For example, there is a bend thirty miles | partures from the specifications in the course

ward's Island. Their interpretation of the privileges guaranteed to them by treaty is that they have exclusive fishing rights within changes without having a specific agreement a line three miles out from each headland, altwenty-eight miles from shore. On the other hand, the American Government has always contended that the three-mile limit must be coast. Three miles from shore, according to this view, means three miles from shore, and not fifteen, twenty or thirty miles, measured artificially from the headlands as terminal points, The British Fereign Office has never renounce this monstrous headland pretension and it is of primary importance in any communications that may be made in future on this subject that the American view shall be clearly and firmly presented.

EXCESSIVE APPROPRIATIONS. The River and Harbor bill will presently come back to the Senate, it is probable, from a committee of conference. Senators will then be asked by interested constituents to agree to anything that may seem necessary in order to save the bill. The issue between the two Houses is a peculiar one. The Senate began by adding to the bill various appropriations desired by a majority until the amount appropriated had become considerably larger than the amount given by the bill as it came from the House. Then the Senate voted to cut down all appropriations in the bill 25 per cent. What changes a conference committee may propose, it is difficult to anticipate. But there

is one thing which Senators may well remem-

ber, whenever the bill comes up in any shape.

It is not easy, of course, to cut down appro priations when constituents of local influence are clamoring for a share of the spoils. The responsibilities of power and high public trust are never easy. But the Senators who cannot meet those responsibilities like men, and sturdily refuse where they know they ought to refuse, are not worthy of their trust or fitted for their responsibility. That is but the plain truth, which they will hear from active and influential constituents within sixty days, if they adjourn with larger appropriation bills passed by the Senate than the House has sent to that body. The test is so simple that everybody will apply it in every corner of the land, and while Senators can defend this or that approprintion on the ground of its local interest, they will not be held responsible for this or that appropriation separately, but for the excessive aggregate.

The River and Harbor bill is but one of many which the Senate has passed or will pass, and members will be judged in large measure by the aggregate of appropriations for which the Senate votes. Members of the House are studying every hour the campaign document that they will presently issue, setting forth the amount of money given by the appropriation bills as originally passed by the House, the amount given by the same bills as they came back from the Senate, with the amounts finally fixed by conference commit tees. If Senators wish to help themselves, or the party to which a majority of them are attached, the time to do it is not months hence, when these charges will meet them in every village, but now, and in their votes on the bills pendirg.

WHAT A HOUSE WILL COST. There is an old saying that fools build houses and wise men live in them. Whenever a man of moderate means decides to have a home of his own, planned to meet individual requirements and fashioned according to his own taste, he is reminded both by cautious and by envious neighbors of this disagreeable proverb. If he turns the pages of any standard "Great Truths by Great Authors," he will find recorded such warnings as this: "Never build a house after 'you are five-and-forty; have five years' income in hand before you lay a brick; and always cal-"culate the expense at double the estimate." my will gain nothing by the exchange, though | His acquaintances, giving him the benefit of their own experience in building, will assure him that the actual cost invariably overlaps the original estimates. If a candid architect be consulted he will confess that nobody can tell what a house will cost until it is built, since there are unknown quantities in the problem that cannot be ascertained except by actual experiment. Shrewd contractors will even go so far as to say that the same house cannot be built a second time for the same money. Indeed, so numerous are the warnings and so dense is the uncertainty respecting the final cost, that the prudent householder is not to be blamed if, after a careful survey of the field, he decides against taking therisk of playing the fool for the benefit of the wise man who may ultimately succeed to his castle in the air. One of the chief difficulties to be overcome by a man who is determined not to have a house cost more than he can afford to pay for it is the wide divergence between the architect's estimates and the contractor's offers. At the outset the householder naturally wants all he can get for the money he has to nvest, and a good deal more, and the architect plans for him a house which on paper delights the eye and satisfies every domestic longing. There can be no guarantee that the work will be done for the sum named by the owner. The most that the architect can say is that the plans will be made in such a way that his own estimate, based upon such knowledge and experience as he has, shall not exceed the limit. The question as to the actual cost does not admit of a direct and positive answer by the designer. The contractor has a living profit to make out of the work and this, together with more accurate estimates of the cost of labor and materials, invariably swells the architect's estimates. There are, however, several safeguards of which the cautious householder may avail himself. First, let him name to the architect as his limit figures considerably within the sum he can comfortably afford to expend; and he will then have a good margin for the contractor's advance apon the first estimate. Secondly, let the architect's preliminary studies, consisting of the ground plan and perspective sketch, be submitted to a practical builder for an approximate estimate, before the plans are completed in detail. Thirdly, let the owner prepare his own plans with the assistance of a builder, and when the cost is virtually determined, let the work be revised and perfected in detail by the architect.

When the contractor's estimate is accepted it ought to be based on specifications so definite and precise as to exclude further expansion of the cost. The owner can agree to pay a lump sum for the work stipulated in the contract, and this will represent in the main the actual expense of the bouse. Since the practice of building by day's labor has gone ou t of vogue, one great element of uncertainty as furnished by the contractor for a fixe i sum : and the cost of whatever is not included in the contract, whether mantels, tiled hearths, gas fixtures or heating apparatus, can be estimated with precision if the owner will only take pains to make careful inquiries in advance of building. As for the extra expenses caused by de-

long from North Cape to East Point, Prince Ed- of construction, these can be rigidly estimated in regard to the additional cost; and when he though at intermediate points that line may be pays his final instalment of the contract price he will be presented with a sweeping bill of "extras," If he wise in his generation he will considered as following the indentations of the sert in the main contract a clause providing that allowances for extra expenses shall be based upon agreements in writing speci-fying the additional cost. If he takes this precaution, he can count the expense of every alteration as the work proceeds and not be at the contractor's mercy in the end. In this way a prudent man may build his own castle and not have so much of a fool for a tenant after all.

### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Prospects are better in all directions. More reasonable action in Congress gives hope that, though nothing can be done to remove the dange arising from silver coinage, nothing will be done to increase it. The railroads have made good progress toward settlement of their controversies, though their tonnage is still very light, Large deliveries of grain by farmers have suppressed the clique which began this month with another attempt to extort high prices from consumers. Gold exports have ceased, and the large movement of products, and considerable foreign purchases of securities, warrant hope that they may not be renewed for some months Some labor difficulties have been settled and others are less threatening. The exchanges continue large, and show that the expansion of interior trade is by no means contined to speculative centres.

There have been a few wholesome failures during the week, of concerns interested in trying to make wheat more dear, and of retail dealers who had hoped to sell coal at high prices. As long as the coal companies were pretending to charge half a dollar per ton more than wholesale dealers were actually paying, some retail dealers hoped to force consumers to pay as much as if the companies had maintained the rates publicly announced. The reduction of nominal prices last week was disastrous to those dealers, but it gave the companies a chance to get better prices for their coalthan they were actually getting, and consumers a chance to buy for less than they were actually paying. Failures in other branches of trade have been rather more numerous than usual, but they are generally traceable to individual speculations.

Wheat in elevator sold on Saturday at cents for red winter, about the average price for June, before the attempt was made to get up panic in regard to injury of spring wheat in Minnesota and Dakota. Enormous sales by the country have again thwarted a scheme to which some crop reporters and some journalists bent themselves with great enthusiasm. Improved prospects are also reported from England and from France, though it is thought that the French wheat crop will prove about 28,000,000 bushels less than that of last year. Com sympathized in price with wheat to some extent, in spite of reports of considerable injury, and it is realized that the enormous acreage in that crop promises a good supply, even if the injury should in some States prove severe.

The railroad managers are behaving more sensibly than they were a month ago, and the large purchases of securities on foreign account have helped to give strength to the market, But business is exceedingly dull, and part of the nominal advance in prices last week was due to the contribution by holders of East Tennessee stocks. In these, the Rio Grande and the Wabash stocks, about \$30.40 have been paid in by holders since January 1, and the advance in the total prices of sixty stocks has been \$64.75, so that, exclusive of cash contributions, the average of prices has advanced only 57 cents per share since the beginning of the year. Louisville and Nashville, New-England and North Pacific stocks were strong last week, while Canada Pacific fell 3, Manitoba, and Minneapolis and St. Louis preferred 2 each, and lilinois Central 2 3-4 cents. The adjournment of Congress ought to help the prices of some stocks, in view of the pending bills threatening important corporations. But the new agreement of coal carriers does not seem to have helped the coal stocks, perhaps because there is little faith in its strict observance.

The money market has been hardening a little. though the bank reserves slightly increased last week. The Treasury gained \$500,000 gold, \$700,000 silver, and \$1,800,000 legal tenders during the week, but there will be a large demand before long for more money from the West; indeed, the banks appear to have shipped about \$900,000 last week. The payments to the Custom House were only 3 per cent gold, 11 per cent silver, and 86 per cent legal tenders, and the imports of merchandise continue large exceeding those of the corresponding week last year by about 20 per cent. The excess in value of exports was only 3 per cent. The price of silver bullion rose a little on Wednesday, after the sale of India bills, but the gain was lost the next day, and on Saturday the price fell to 43 3-4 d. per ounce, and it is reported that the large sales of cotton goods to India, of late much in excess of the present demand, have been covered by immediate sales of silver for fully 75 per cent of the amount involved, as a means of preventing loss by further depreciation of that metal. In the minor metals there was little change; tin declined to \$21.80, and lead to \$4.87, while copper remained nominally steady. The iron market still waits, in spite of the increase of stocks, but Southern producers indulge the hope that freight from Birmingham to Eastern markets will soon be reduced to \$3 per ton, which will enable them to place their products at very low prices.

A WASTED OPPORTUNITY. Albany's great day has come and gone. The farperalded and long-put-off meeting of President David and Governor Jouathan has taken place. Unfortunately it was not made the occasion of the public demonstration that was confidently expected. The country had been led to believe that there would be an unveiled display o the affection which these distinguished statesmen entertain for each other, and that the feeling which induces them to sit up hights writing letters buboling over with affection would be allowed free and uninter rupted play in the presence of the multitude. The correspondents had put an extra five point on their pencils for the occasion and the artists of our secemed illustrated contemporaries were on hand in full torce. The whole country round about Albany had assembled as one man to witness the affecting scene. An eager and expectant world waited in trembling awe for the coming act in this great dual drama of affection, aspiration, rivalry and good-feeling.
Alas for the fondest human anticipations! The

hour and the men met, but none were there to seeat least none who will tell. What occurred is locked in the secret recesses of the breasts of a favored few. All that the public knows or can know, is that when the famous twain emerged from the Executive Mausion they took their places in separate to final cost has disappeared. The house is carriages. Surely if they had been a real David and Jonathan they would never have done this It is not worth while to record the shock of disappointment that pervaded the assembled throngs. Was it this that they had gone out to see ! The procession was the finest ever known in Albany, to be sure, but a gloom was cast over the day that the brightest sunlight and the most magnificent marching could not dispel. The Great Reconcilia tion, though not down on the bilis, was to be the

chief event of the celebration, and it was not take ing place in the way everybody had been led to ex-

Perhaps, though, it had only been pe When the people gathered in the Rink, therefore, expectation was wrought up to the highest pitch. Now indeed was the golden opportunity come. In chairs placed side by side the two great chieftains sat them down. So cluse were they that they could easily nave thrown their arms around each other's necks and given and received the reconciling kiss. Had they done this, who could have described the tumult of applause, the thundering cheers, the avalanche of emotion that would have taken pos session of the assembled populace? But it was not to be. No word, no glance of affection passed Governor Jonathan rose to speak, and right well he spoke of Hendrik Hudson and the Haif Moon; but not a word escaped his lips on the subject near est the people's hearts. Not a word of the affection that was welling up in his bosom for the Chief Magistrate of sixty millions of people. Not a word to confirm the report of the midnight correspondence filled full of brotherly sympathy and good-will. Then came President David's opportunity. Looking stound the huge building, observing the gathered notables from far and near, and finally letting his eye linger uron the glistening pate of his nearest neighbor he remarked with an inflection that threw an able bodled wet blanket over his auditors: "I wonder whether I am in the right place or not."

After that there was no need to prolong the agony and the company soon broke up. They had not got what they had come for, and it is not surprising that a considerable number demanded a return of the gate-money. President David may not have known whether he was in the right place or not but they knew that they had been cheated out of the prime feature of the show. It was a golden opportunity wasted.

This will be a day of suspense for Convict Jachne and his associates of the "boodle" gang, since to-morrow the Court of Appeals is expected to render a decision in Jachne's case. We caution the expresident of the Board of Aldermen not to be too much buoyed up by hope. Even if the decision is in his favor-which is hardly likely-it does not follow that he will be allowed to go at large, auxious as he may be to circulate among the "boys" and ask. " How do I look ! "

Some Philadelphia Knights of Labor have re quested the public to avoid patronizing bar-rooms where a certain brand of beer is sold. Why not amend the address by striking out all after the word "bar-rooms" ?

Fire Commissioner Purroy's young brother, who has been promoted from firemen to chief of battalold veterans, is also manager of a baseball nine. This is made up of members of the force picked out by "Charlie." They were formerly placed on day duty, so that they could spend their evenings at home. Since the baseball season began they have been given night duty in order that their days can be devoted to ball playing, which has proved to be a paying thing. But the other firemen complain that the ball players when not excused from duty are of no service, as they are too much exhausted at night to do any hard work. All such complaints fall on deaf ears, however, as Commissioner Purroy is running the Fire Department in the interest of the Purroy family and the Grace-Thompson Democrats.

One of President Cleveland's appointees has been convicted of forgery and will be sent to prison. Another of President Cleveland's appointees has been convicted by public opinion of Pan-Electricity in an aggravated form. He continues to hold office,

When Rollin M. Squire wrote

There's a far-off, mystic country, Sunned by Hope's eternal beam, In whose greenland perfumed valleys I have wandered in a dream,

I have wandered in a dream, it is safe to say that he was not seeing in his mind's eye the Department of Public Works, with accompaniments of new aqueduct, Fifth-ave, pavement, Commissioners of Accounts, official axe, etc., etc. If he had, he would doubtless have preferred to keep on wandering in his dream.

Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, says that body does not consider that there is any conflict between the bill for a Harbor Commission and the item of \$750,000 in the River and Harbor bill for deepening the harbor. That agrees with the opinion already expressed by THE TRIBUNE. It is twenty years now since the effort was first made to get a bill through Congress to create a Harbor Commission. If that bill fails to pass shall the city wait another twenty years b the harbor shall begin? The proposition is absurd. and we are glad to see that the Chamber of Commerce does not intend that it shall be misrepre sented in this matter. The city wants the harbor improved, and the work cannot begin too soon.

Enos W. Barnes, of the New-York Prison Labor Reform Commission, has had a glimpse of prison rule at Montreal and says it is a reign of terror And yet some Aldermen and bank cashiers prefer living in that city to remaining here at home. Although Sing Sing discipline may be as mild as an April shower, it is, after all, much more agreeable to live near a prison of any kind than in it.

It might not be a bad plan for the House of Representatives to abdicate in favor of the "Steer ing Committee." A cowboy or John L. Sullivan could then be sent to abolish the committee, and the Nation would have peace.

A County Democracy is proposed in Boston. If they want to get it under way in good shape, why don't they borrow or import Hubert O. Thompson to give them a few points? Thompson was a leading spirit in organizing the New-York County Democracy, and we can easily afford to spare him for a long term of years. In that way, too, we could in part pay the debt we owe Boston for giving us Rollin M. Squire.

## PERSONAL

memory of names.

Judge Walter Q. Graham, United States Circuit Court, is a notably industrious officer, and frequently keeps court sitting until 7 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Cleveland, it is remarked, has an excellent

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, of Chicago, is travelling

The new Surveyor of the Port of Boston, Colonel J W. Coveney, is forty-six years old and a native of Cambridge. He went South with the 18th Massachusetti

The President's country house, near Washington, is being quite remodelled at a considerable cost, and wil not be ready for his occupancy before October.

A quaint example of rapid conversion to Home Rule says lhe St. James's Gasette, te provided by an eminen Scotch friend of Paruellism, Dr. Blackie. In January, Dr. Blackie wrote to the member for Partick, Mr. Crass Seliar, that he " was distinctly adverse to granting the formation of a Parliament in Dubin with independen legis ative powers," and added that " an Irish constabu lary for the whole country, entrusted to the minions of Parnell, was out of the question." He also hoped that these would be "a sufficient number of members of both parties who would be above party, and thereby enable a strong and decided affort to be insade to checkmate the Irisa malcontenta." Yet, at the elections, Dr. Blackte vainly did his best to outs Mr. Craig beliar, because hind voted as, in January, Dr. Blackte wished him to vote—that is, against a Parliament in Dublin.

In his address at Oxford Mr. Henry Irving spoke of the last days of Edmund Kean, who "died without ten-pound note." A few days after, The World (London) relates, Mr. Irving received a letter from Mr. Rober Browning inclosing the purse-of slightly faded green silk—found in the pocket of the great actor after his death "without a sixpeuce therein." It was given by Charles Kean to John Forster, and by him to the poot, who now sends it to the actor in due succession. "How can I more worthily place it," gracefully writes his prowning, "than in your hands, if they will do me the honor to take it, along with all respect and regard?"

The Field-Marshal Archduke Albert of Austria is tak ing a leading part in raising funds for a monument to Radetzky, and has issued an appeal couched in glowing terms. It alludes to Redetzky's seventy-two years of service, under five monarobs, says he was a father to bis soldiers, and calls him " the great Austrian, the mode of dynastic fidelity and patriotism." In another sen tence the famous soldier is referred to as "Pather Raietzky, the most popular of military heroea." Arch-duke Albert, was fought under Raietzky at Novara, has been requested by the Emperor to act as president of the monument committee.

" It has just leaked out." The Bosion Traveller says "that there was a great amount of discussion in the Cabinet over the Fits John Porter case. From certain

Scarra the instance to come to some of house or line in timested as much to some of house or line in the interest of the course of the course there is no friedles between the Fresh Postmatter-General, but it is understood that heard that Mr. Cleveland has signed the heard that Mr. Cleveland has signed the present that Mr. Cleveland had signed the bill he of present his surprise in anything but mild terms. Postmaster-General can be surprised and jot have a hard feelings toward the Exceptive, and he can expend that surprise in a very vigorous feather and still the need be no friction, and this seems to be precisely it state of affairs existing at the present time between Myllas and Mr. Cleveland."

Viles and Mr. Cleveland."

The cottage at Bar Harbor which is completed by Mrq. William H. Vanderbilt and George Vanderbilt, her youngest son, is delightfully situated. It is surrounded by fine fir trees, while a levely lawn slopes down to the coseas. The Atlantic breezes keep it cool at all hours, and it is free from the flies and mosquitoes which analy the cottagers on the Frenchman's Bay, or land side of the town. Picturesque views are obtained from the cuttage of the harbor and adjacent islands and fishing schooners passing in and out. The cottage is in the style of the old German farm house, and is sitted up with quality old fursiture which Miss Bowler, the owner, has picked up in her travels in Europa. George Vanderbill is spoken of by a Maine newspaper as a "eacholating gentlemanly fallow, inheriting many of the gentle, unset uning ways of his mother."

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The swords for the English army which are manufactured at Solingen, Germany, are subjected to the fellowing tests. The blade has first of all to support a week of sixteen kilogrammes placed upon its point, wither showing the least deflection. This pressure is then in creased to such an extent as to cause the bending black to shorten by sixteen certimetree, and, on its removato enep back perfectly straight. A hard blow is the given, first with the edge and next with the back of blude, on an iron block, the prescribed curvature being carefully measured. Then comes tre bending test, in which the blade is subjected to a bend of ninety degrees, from which it has to spring back into the straight lies. Finally it is weighed, and not until the centre of graving is carefully adjusted does the receiving officer put hi

THE POET. The orthodox poet and slinger of meter should be a sound sleeper and vigorous eater, join the learning of Paul to the fervor of Pater, know the balancher rhymes and the rhythmical tester

Of liles and smiles,
Of sephyre and heifers,
Of over-arched bowers and greenery flowers;
And work on one rhyme for hours and hours.

Know the whole range of history from Cleveland to Priam, and the thought of all lands from New-Reuse-wick to Slam, and work like a drudge at a dellar pa-diem, love all levely objects, with no cash to bay 'em,

'em,

Such as roses and postes.

And mountains and fountains.

And pictures and fixtures.

And gorseous pavilions for Lauras and Lilliand.

And a large bank deposit far up in the militons.

And a large bank deposit far up in the minions.

His lines should be full of nabobs and emire, of glacurs and kahns and Orient dreamers, of cimbals as shawns and victorious streamers, and end in a climat of glory and socramers.

With clashing and clashing!

With roaring and pouring!

And bust in a chasm of black protoplasm?

In a gunpowder chaos and dynamite spasm.

—[Tid-Bits.

Steamers from some of the Southern ports bring 60,000 to 70,000 big watermelous per trip. The freightage is 5 cents a melon. Last season one company received \$25,000 for watermelon freight, and carried nearly 500,000 of these sulcy, and " luscious univalves."

There are several towns in Montana without a single inmarried woman, and the local papers tell pite of rich and eligible bachelors who are travelling abou from town to town looking for a wife. In some parison the Territory, it is said, a commission of from \$10 to \$20 is freely offered for a good article in wives.

One of the great advertisers of ancient times was Trajan, who inserted a whole column in the Roman Forum. He put a cut of himself at the top of the column, and ordered the whole thing to run daily "t." The result was that Trajan sold out his whose stock long ago, and retired from business.—[Springfield Union.

That eloquent globe-trotter and polyphonist Colons Pat" Donas, has arrived in this city from Hondura The colonel owns several gold mines in that country, and is associated with a number of capitalists, who are to organize a mammoth national bank there. He thinks and is associated with a number of capitalists, who see to organize a memmoth national bank there. He thinks that in some ways Honduras beats Dakota all hollow. Its cocoanuts contain a rich and de'iclous cream cetter than the Alderney variety. When the housewife wants bread she goes out to the back yard and picks some bread fruit, which is healthier than Vienna bread, and as for oysters, they are so plentiful in the harbors that they seriously impede navigation. During the colonals visit he lived largely on flying fish which futtered is large numbers into his room, through the window large large numbers into his room through 'he window ist open for that porpose. Colonel Donan's name has al-ready become a household word in this favored land.

"And so that is a Roman candle ?" she asked, upon seeing one of those pyrotechnics in full blast. "And do they always take one of those in Rome, upon retring? I rrue, they make quite an illumination while they last, but I shouldn't think they'd burn long enough to go to bed by."—[Boston Transcript. ion of 37,000,000, but has less than

10,000 paupers. A Dakota editor has paralyzed the readers of his paper

by announcing a symposium on the "Eternal Ego of Kant's Philosophy."

A Teras judge has put colored Baplists under bonds to refrair from "abouting screaming, jumping and yelling in their religious worship." This knocks the life out of colored religion in the Lone Star State, and it is unconstitutional. Civil and religious liberty goes to the colored was with the chromo of freedom. Hoodings, of course, can scream and yell and shout and jump without being molested. They have more political influence.

[New Orieans Picayune. The Atlanta Constitution incidentally mentions the fact that Uncle Primus Jones "made himself famous early in the season by sending a sixty-five pound watermelon

to The Constitution—a melon which promptly disappeared in the hole provided for such things in the pusiness office." Now we know what makes some of the De cratic articles in The Constitution so watery.

cratic articles in The Constitution so Wastery.

At the Temple Place tonsorial triumner's Spicer had just estiled himself in the chair for a summer short cas when the artist in attendance three over him a cance apron on which were pictured innumerable little greyhounds. That is very "appropriate," said Seth. "Vy do you call zee little dogs appropriate, Mr. spikare it asked the hair butcher as no tucked the apron into his victim's neck until his eyes buiged. "Because," gasped Spicer, "grayhounds are good to catch the hare." Such a silence fell upon the room that the milliner next door loosed in to see if anybody had dyed.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin. " A man who laughs is a man to love." says a philoso-

pher. But Ihe Lewiston Journal coldly suggests that the "man whose ha! ha! reaches from one end of the street to the other may be the same fellow who scolded his wife and spanked the baby before he got his break-It was a Chicago man who recently wrote to an ex-

porting house in Germany to send him the best Ewig Vaibliche in the market. A Sunday-school teacher in Litchfield told his infants

A Sunday acceptions they had to their minds, a little one asked: "When is the circus coming (Christian at Work.

CLEVELAND'S DERT TO THE SOUTH UNPAID.

From The Alexandria (Va.) Gazelle,
So far as the South is concerned, it would have been
better for her and for her Democracy hat also been entirely without representation in the Cabinet than represented therein as she has been.

A WRETCHED SHOW, THEN.

From The Boston Record.

It is possible that, after and the members of the two
sources of Congress think they are playing only an ex-

FEELING ONLY A TRANSIENT INTEREST.

Prom The Boston Transcript.

It is remarkable how summer visitors in the county inquire about the church facilities almost as soon as they arrive; and it is also noteworthy how rigidly the visitors refrain from going to the churches after finding out where they are and the shortest way to get to those

UP IN VERSIONT, SAY.

Prom The Minneap-its Tribune.

Well, Mr. Cieveland, you have given them all fall farming. Is it not time that the "dipping" began f

THE ANTI-SALOON MOVEMENT GROWING.

The organs of the Promittion party are slarmed at the proportions the anti-saloon movement is assuming the Republican party plants itself squarely on the platform built by the anti-saloon leaders, the occupation in third-party temperance men, like that of Othelio, 2006.

GOOD LOOKS AS A PRESIDENTIAL PLATFORM.
On occasion of the Albany restreet, the Argus publishes the portraits of several distinguished citizens who appeared in that memorable display Mr. Clere land, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Waitsey are all stared in this interesting history; but we are bound in commen fairness to declare that, for high intellectual appeared and genuine moral beauty, the Hon. David Hennest Electric Leville and Control of the should be unminated by the Matter President, but if he should be unminated by the Matter President Luttiff he should be unminated by the Matter President Couvention in 1888 he would be second for certain; and don't you forget is

GROWTH OF THE ANTI-BALOUN MOVEMENT.

From The New-York Medi and Express.

The only really hopoful and practical movement that is under way in the interest of the cause to unperance, is that which originated with some of the most carnest friends and adve acts of temperance the Republican party and which propose for the publican party a total coparation from all the interest hat are included in the parase, the asset and a consistent war against all that and implied in this parase, le is a nevernant that had implied in this parase, le is a nevernant that had